NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ZOLA'S CASE BENEFITED. COURT PROCEEDINGS AGAIN HELP THE

CHAMPION OF DREYFUS. OVERNMENT WITNESSES CONTINUE TO SUPPRESS ESSENTIAL FACTS MORE EXCITEMENT IN

COURT-REINFORCING THE GAR-RISON OF PARIS. Paris, Feb. 14.-When the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux was resumed at the Assizes Court of the Seine to-day M. Jaurès, the Socialist

member of the Chamber of Deputies, was recalled. He reiterated his belief in the culpability

The lobbies of the court were less noisy this morning, and the court was not so crowded as last week. There was no demonstration when M. Zoia reached the courthouse.

The examination of M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, was resumed after M. Jaures had finished. He said he thought it impossible to ask the Minister for War for the incriminating uments seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1894, which, according to the testimony of the witnesses on Saturday last, would enable him to prove that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau.

M. Laberi, counsel for M. Zola, thereupon protested and twitted M. Bertillon with being unwilling to testify in court, while giving interviews to the newspapers.

M Bertillon said the interviews were false. Being pressed by M. Labori to explain how, unless he had seen the secret documents, he was able to prove at the court-martial that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, M. Bertillon answered that he could not explain without documents which were no longer in his possession. This statement caused a sensation in court, and M. Labori, demanded that the Advocate-General compet the witness to reply. To this request the Advocate-General made no answer.

M. Laborities and made no answer.

M. LABORI'S TRENCHANT COMMENT. Finally M. Hertillon, who persisted in not answering questions, left the witness-stand amid considerable uproar, M. Labori remarking:

And that is the man upon whose evidence fus was convicted."
Yves Guyot, the former Minister of Public Works, testified that the Esterhazy court-mar-tial was 'a paredy on justice.' (Excitement in

tinuing, the former Minister remarked

remarked:
"I am happy in the belief that all the best sentiment in France supports M. Zola." A CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

M. Teyssennières, another handwriting expert, testified to identifying the handwriting of the bordereau as that of Dreyfus. He added that the fac-simile had been blurred, so as to make it resemble Esterhazy's. Later the witness created a sensation by testifying that friends of Dreyfus had approached him and had hinted that it might be worth 100,000 to 200,000 francs if he moderated his views favorably to Dreyfus.

The court adjourned after hearing the experts in handwriting, several of whom refused to testify on the ground of professional secrecy. M. Peletter, one of the experts, read a summary of his report, which declared the bordereau might have been written by either Dreyfus or Ester-Other experts concurred in the statement that expert testimony is never absolutely infal-

M. Teyssonnieres, who testified in a diffuse and random fashion, introduced the name of M. Crepieux Janin, the handwriting expert, when he insinuated that the friends of Dreyfus were ready to bribe the experts, but, under severe cross-examination, he admitted that the only nundation for the insinuation was his per-min impression, and that no bribe had ever

sonal impression, and that no bribe had ever actually been offered to him.

M. Tratieux, former Minister of Justice, threw such suspicion upon all the evidence given by M. Teyssonniers that the latter left the bar much discredited.

At the opening of the beautiful and the evidence given by M. Teyssonniers that the latter left the bar much discredited. At the opening of the hearing to-day M. La-

At the opening of the hearing to-day at hab-bori made an impassioned personal statement, refuting allegations of "La Libre Parole" that he was of German origin, and his wife a Jewess. M. Labori admitted that his wife was English, but deriled that she was a Jewess. As for him-self, he said he was born at Rheims, and that his father was a Frenchman employed on the

self, he said he was born at Rhelms, and that his father was a Frenchman employed on the Eastern Railway.

His father, M. Labori said, had been decorated with the badge of the Legion of Honor and congratulated by General De Boisdeffre for services rendered in INTO.

M. Rettillon gave his absurd evidence, while displaying a fantastic diagram, amid continuous shrieks of laughter. After fruitiess efforts to obtain intelligible testimony from this witness M. Labori turned to the jury and said. "Thy whole case against Dreyfus stands before you. They had him and the bordereau."

The remaining evidence was rather uninteresting. The testimony of M. Traieux, and the cross-examination of M. Teyssonnières, elicited that the latter was dismissed from the office of expert to the War office because he was suspected of enabling the "Matin" to publish the bordereau. M. Teyssonnières went to the War Office ber an explanation, but was threatened with arrest if he came again. Moreaver, he was dismissed from the post of expert to a civil tribunal for the offence of overcharging a client.

Altogether the day was rather favorable for

Altogether the day was rather favorable for Altogether the day was rather favorante for M. Zola, it is rumored that a report from Judge Bertulus, who has been inquiring into recent developments in the Preyfax case, will be produced and read in court to-morrow, dealing with unpublished letters of Comte Extrahas; it is likely to cause a sensation. M. Milliard, Minister of Justice, summended d. President Revna As Vice-President conference.

trial who retired on account of illness was a contractor, M. Leblord, employed by the Roth-schilds, and his illness was caused by the threatening letters he received, a significant indication of the outside influences brought to bear on the

M. Labori's wife was formerly the wife of the

M. Labor's wife was formerly the wife of the famous plants: Pachmann Before that marriage she was Miss Maggie Okey. She was born in Australia is hirself a fine plantst and has played at concerts in England.

M. Dupuy Hubbard deposed that his cousin, M. Bertillon, had always affirmed to him that Dreyfus was the culprit, that he had not seen the handwriting of Comte Esterhazy, who was a man of straw put forward by the Jews, and that a revision of the Dreyfus trial would lead to social beyolution.

to social revolution.

M. Crepleux Janin, the handwriting experi,
has not ver testified.

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The crowd outside the court was much calmer, few people cheered the officers, and M. Zola was allowed to leave in silence.

The garrison of Paris has been reinforced by troops from Versailles.

THE DREYFUS CASE ON THE STAGE. A MELODRAMA PRODUCED IN CHICAGO THE

by De Mode and Hall, dealing with the Dreyfor case, was given a public performance at the Acadcase, was given a public performance at the acade-emy of Music to-day for conviriant norposes. The play probably will be produced about March 1. The French army officers and others interested in the prosecution of Captain Deeyfur are handled without gloves, the plot being founded on the pre-sumption of the convicted captain's innecence. The lay was written before Zola become a prominent Burse in the case, and will be remodelled to make a place in the plot for the novelist.

DUEL GROWS OUT OF ZOLA'S TRIAL. M. PAPILLAUD CHALLENGES THE SOCIALIST LEADER JAURES.

Paris, Feb. 14.- M. Papillaud, Editor of "La Libre Parole," has challenged M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, to a duel, owing to a quarrel that has grown out of the Zola trial.

M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, when in the witness-box last week, said that M. Papillaud had told him that Comie Esterhazy had practically admitted his gait to M. Papillaud. The latter princured this slatement of M. Jaures unitue, whereapon M. Jaures reaffirmed it, thus raising the issue of personal veracity. THE DUTCH TRY THEIR HAND.

LATEST ATTEMPT TO FLOAT A CHINESE LOAN-MORE TREATY PORTS.

Shanghal, Feb. 14.-It is reported that Dr Knobel, the Dutch Minister at Peking, is trying to arrange a 5 per cent loan of £4,000,000, to be secured by a portion of the customs reve-

Local mandarins assert that China has offered, instead of Tallen-Wan, two free ports in the province of Hu-Nan, one being the capital. They also say that a general will be appointed and empowered to raise 60,000 men, with headquarters at Ping-Yang, province of Shan-Si, capable of co-operating with the Peking force if the imperial capital should be threatened.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BIMETALLISM.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO AN INTERROGATION IN THE COMMONS-BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

London, Feb. 14.-Replying to a question of Mr. Field, Parnellite, in the House of Commons to-day, whether the Government intended to cooperate in promoting an international con to consider the currency question, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader, said he was happy to say the Government ment regarding currency; but, he continuel, he had nothing to add to the information already in the possession of the House.

The House, later, discussed the amendment of John Lawson Walton, Liberal, Member for South Leeds, to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, raising the question of the Government's Indian frontier policy. Mr. Walton criticised it from a Liberal standpoint disapproving of the occupation of Chitral as being the source of the present troubles, and urging the Government not to tamper with the independence of the tier tribes who, he said, were "the natural bulwark

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replied. He said it was impossible to are Chitral without impairing the presuge of Great Britain and the tranquillity of these tribes. The present troubles, he continued, proved that the oc-cupation of Chitral was welcome, and he warmly repelled the Opposition's charges that the Govern-ment had been guilty of breach of faith with the local tribes in continuing the occupation.

The Right Hon, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Lib-

that the inner circles of foreign Governments were fully cognizant of all that occurred at the Esterhazy court-martial, a statement which caused renewed excitement in court. Later M. Yves Guyot expressed the opinion that the Government Commissioner who prosecuted Major Esterhazy was far more like counsel for the defence than the prosecutor. The witness further remarked. eral Member for East Wolverbampton and Secrecontral. The future, nowever, would be not me portant, he said, than the past, which had been a costly blunder, and the Liberals would resist the forward tendency of the military party in India, lie urged that the Indian Council should have some control of the expenditure, as the greatest danger which threatened the northwest frontier was a "policy of aggressive militarism."

MARINES FROM THE RALEIGH DROWNED.

TWO OF THEM TRIED TO SWIM ASHORE AT COLOMBO, CEYLON.

London, Feb. 14.-Mail advices received here today from Colombo, Ceylon, say that Barnes and King, marines who belonged to the United States drowned the night of January 24. It is supposed thinking they were able to scale the breakwater. But, finding this impossible, they shouted for help, and boats from the Raleigh went to their assistance. As the boats approached Barnes, the latter sank Neely and McCartney, of the Raieigh's crew, dived after Batnes, but failed to grapple him. King had already disappeared. Their two bodies were recovered on January 25.

BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP GOES ASHORE.

VICTORIOUS, BOUND FROM MALTA FOR CHINA, GROUNDS AT PORT SAID.

London, Feb. 14.-Advices from Port Said report that the British battle-ship Victorious, which sailed from Malta February 11 for China, went ashore outside the bar while entering that port.

England, in October, 1885, is of 14,900 tons displace ment, 200 feet in length, 75 feet beam, and her imum draught is 27 feet 6 inches. Her indicated horse-power is 12,000, and her speed 17.5 knots. quick-firing guns, eighteen twelve-pounders, twelve three-pounders, eight muzzle-loaders and two light guns (under fift sen hundredweight), and is provided with five torpeds tubes, four of which are sub-merged. Her complement of men is 757.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP CHIEF CLARENCE.

NICARAGUANS AFTER THE EX-RULER OF THE

Kingston, Jamaica (via Bermuda), Feb. 14.-An attempt was made late Saturday evening to kidnap Prince Clarence, formerly chief of the Mosquito Territory, who is now living here as a pensioner of the Errlish Government. The attempt is believed to have been the result of Nicaraguan instigation.

ALL QUIET IN GUATEMALA.

CARRERA ISSUES A DECREE OF AMNESTY AND

new President of Guatemaia, has officially informed the local colony of the Central Americans of his succession to the Presidency of that country, A dispatch received to-day by one of the colony

President Reynal Barrios assassinated on the 8th. As Vice-President, I am now exercising the functions. I have issued a decree of general amnesty and ordered an election. ESTRADA CABRERA

Another dispatch, dated February 13, received here to-day, 8378.

The country is quiet. News that General Mendizabal is marching on the capital is false. Cabrera and Prospero Morales are colleagues. It is said that both are acting in harmony for the peace of

HOWELL AGREES TO ROW.

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE CAMBRIDGE OARSMEN

ing men of Cambridge University have been settled. B. H. Howell, the American oarsman who is captain of the Trinity Hall Boat Club, has

WILHELMINA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON. The Hague Feb. 14.-There is some talk of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Louis Napoleon, now Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers, in the Russian Army.

TENDERS FOR MORE BRITISH CRUISERS. Glasgow, Feb. 14.-The British Government has of 21,000 horse-power and slightly less tonnage than the Powerful. The Powerful is of 14,300 tons dis-placement. tenders for four first-class armored cruisers

CHILI RECOGNIZES CUESTAS.

Lima. Peru, Feb. 14.-A cable message has been Lime Peru, Feb. R.—A contevideo saying that Chili received here from Montevideo saying that Chili offers to recognize the Government of Senor Cuestas in Uruguay in exchange for the favorable attitude of Uruguay toward Chili, in case of war

NO ANTI-OPTION LAW CONTEMPLATED.

London, Feb. 14 - The president of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, replying to William Field, Parnellite, Member of the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, in the House of Commons to-day, said the Canadian law forbidding gambling in grain futures was satisfactory; but, he added, the Government did not intend to introduce a bill on the subject at present.

DIED AT HER POST OF DUTY Bombay, Feb. 14.—Mme. Florence Morgan, the superintendent of the plague hospital, has died here of bubonic plague. A STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

WRECKED AND ALL HANDS DROWNED. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14.-A brief dispatch from Captain Irving of the steamer Islander, which ar rived at Union this morning from Skaguay, reports that the steamer Clara Nevada, of Seattle, wrecked and it is supposed that all hands are lost. The dispatch does not state whether the Nevada was bound north or south, or how many passengers she had. The Nevada was formerly the of the United States gevenue service. Captain

MORE SUPPLIES FOR THE MINERS.

A STEAMER SAILS FROM PORTLAND WITH A LARGE CARGO-THE GOVERNMENT RE-LIEF EXPEDITION.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 14.-The steamship Oregon sailed last night for Dyen and Skaguay with five hundred passengers and twelve hundred tons of freight, including fifty dogs, forty-one horses and thirty-four burros. One hundred tons of supplies for the Government relief expedition are sent by

General H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of Columbia, expected to sail on the Oregon, but important dispatches received from Washington compelled him to postpone his departure for a few days. Captain D. L. Brainerd, who is the disbursing officer of the Government relief exorders to go to Dyea and there await the arrival of the Government reindeer and snow and ice locomotives, which will be used in transporting supplies to Dawson. Captain Brainer1 expects to to start the expedition from Dyea by March The First Battalion of the 14th Infantry, consisting of Companies A and C, will leave couver barracks on Tuesday by way of facons for Skaguay. All the United States property, in-cluding rations amounting to two hundred and fifty tons, have been loaded on the river steamer Undina for shipment to Kalama, where they will be shipped by rail to Tacoma over the Northern Pacific

Facific.
Licutenant-Colonel Russell, who was to have commanded the battalion, will remain at Vancouver barracks, owing to poor health. Licutenants Learned and Cabell Joined their regiment yesterday from detached scruyes, and Captain Mattle, commanding Company G, expects to arrive on Tues-

FOR HOSPITALS IN ALASKA. THE ALASKA SANITARY COMPANY TO OPEN STA-TIONS AT ALL THE CHIEF POINTS.

Seattle, Feb. 14 .- A new plan is on foot for the organization of a series of hospitals at all the chief points in Alaska, and the chief promoter of the enterprise, Dr. F. H. Booth, is now in Seattle his way to the North.

"It is our purpose," said Dr. Booth, "to organize a hospital service at Dyea, Lake Bennett, Stewart River, Dawson, Fort Cudahy, Circle City, Minock Creek and Copper River. The first station to be organized will be at Dyea. Our general plan is similar to the hospital stations throughout Michigan. The company under the auspices of which we are working is known as the Alaska Sanitary Company, organized under the State laws of Illinois."

A NEW EXPEDITION FROM THIS CITY. A party numbering sixty-five men, the majority of whom are mechanics, incorporated into the will leave this city to-day for the Klondike, going by way of Philadelphia, Chicago and Tacoma. A large quantity of mining and other machinery will be taken along, and in Tacoma large purchases of provisions and clothing will be made, all of which has been arranged for in advance, and fifty horses will be shipped on the made all of the process. will be shipped on the steamer which is to take the party northward.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE KLONDIKE. Tacoma, Feb. 14—On December 15 last bench claims were discovered on a sidehill above Eldorade in the Klondike country. The first three claims in the Klondike country in the Klondike claims in t and many claims were taken up. News of the new discovery is contained in a let-

News of the new discovery is contained in a catter from Olson received yesterday by his wife. It was dated December 18, three days after the first claims were located. Not far away and 200 feet higher up on Eldorado Creek still another bench his been staked out. It is said that one claimowner there has opened a rich pocket not over ten feet square, from which he has taken \$8,000. Other stories of rich strikes in the same section are also reported in letters from the North.

FATALLY STABBED WITH A PEN.

A SCHOOLBOY IN ENGLEWOOD DIES FROM WOUND INFLICTED BY A COMPANION.

Englewood, N. J., Feb. 14 (Special).—As the result a stab wound received from a pen. Willie Hanley, eight years old, lies dead at the home of his parents in this city. The boy who did the stabbing is Charles Kenny, nine years old.

The boys were pupils at the Parochial School attached to St. Cecilia's Church. They were fast friends and occupied seats together. As the boys sat in the assembly-room of the schoolhouse Wednesday morning awaiting the opining exer-cises they pinched each other and in other ways tried to anger one another. The exercises began, but still the boys teased one another. Finally, Kenny drew from his pocket a pen and laughingly turned to his companion with the remark that he would stick him. Hanley smiled good-naturedly and dared his friend to do so. Kenny then wielded

ST. JOHN FALLS FROM GRACE.

A STORMY MEETING DENOUNCES HIM FOR SIGN-ING A PETITION TO PERMIT THE SELLING OF WHISKEY.

Olathe, Kan., Feb. 14.-At a mass-meeting of his fellow-citizens, held in this city, John P. St. John Prohibition ex-Governor, was roundly de nounced for signing a whiskey petition. Mr. St. John endeavored to defend himself, but was questioned so sharply that he was compelled to retreat under fire. The demonstration which followed was one of the liveliest ever witnessed in Olathe, the centre ten years ago of the original package ex-

citement. probate judge asking for permission to sell liquor The law requires the signatures of twenty-five men and a like number of women of the ward in which the drug store is to locate. One of the druggists secured Mr. St. John to sign his peti-tion. This stirred up the W. C. T. U., and a massmeeting was called. he church was crowded. Senator Parr, the first speaker, called upon Mr. Senator Farr, the first speager, called upon Mr.
St. John to explain why he, so prominent and able
a leader and temperance advocate, had after so
many years of prohibition in the city signed the
first petition to permit the selling of whiskey.

Mr. St. John's explanation was that he wanted liquor sold legally by the druggists. In an instant the house was in an uproar, and heated questions were thrust upon the promision champion from every quarter of the house. The questions finally came so thick and fast that no answers could be given, and the ex-Governor retired. Mr. St. John's explanation was that he want

CHARTERS GRANTED TO NEW-YORKERS. Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 14 (Special). Secretary of State Dawson issued two charters here to-day to New-York people, as follows: To the Kimble Mill Company for the purpose of dealing in patent rights, seiling and buying the same, and mining rights, sening and buying the same, and mining of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold and other ores. The capital subscribed is \$10,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000. The shares are \$10 each, nd are held by Benjamin F. Walkins, Smith W. Kimble, of New-York City, and James W. Hughes, William O. Ress, of Southfield, N. Y., and William William O. Ress, of Southfield, N. Y., and William H. Green, Jr., of Chester, Penn. Also to the American Yeast Company for the purpose of manufacturing yeast, distilling and ractifying spirits and other products of corn, harley and cereals. The capital subscribed is \$1.00,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1.00,000. The shares of \$100 each are held by Thomas J. Wentworth, R. Cheslett, Raun P. Lewis and Orson and George H. Englehart, of New-York City, and Chartes E. Grant, of Plainfield, N. J. Both charters run fifty years.

THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago, via New-York Central-Lake Shore route. Leaves New-York 5:99 p. m. every day, arrives Chicago 4:99 p. m. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Advt.

MURPHY'S VOTE DISCUSSED, A DISAVOWAL DEMANDED. BERNABE REPLACES DELOME

THE CLARA NEVADA SAID TO HAVE BEEN AND WEEKES RESOLUTIONS.

> SENATOR CANTOR DEFENDS MURPHY AND GETS SOME HARD KNOCKS IN RETURN-MANY OTHERS TAKE PART IN THE WAR OF WORDS.

Albany, Feb. 14.-The Senate to-night took up the Brush and Weekes resolution censuring United States Senator Murphy for voting in favor of the Teller resolution. The former does not mention the Senator by name, and the latter

does. The discussion was long continued, and When the routine business of the Senate had been disposed of, Senator Brush called up his resolution and asked that the resolution of Assemblyman Weekes be substituted, saying that the Weekes resolution accomplished all that he proposed to accomplish by his own resolu-

tion "The Brush resolution must go to the Assembly or it dies," said Senator Grady, raising a point of order that the Assembly resolution

could not be substituted. The President ruled that both resolutions were on the special order without priority.

CANTOR OPENS THE DEBATE.

Senator Cantor began the attack in a prepared speech. He said in part: The proposition that this Legislature, which did of clert the senior Senator, can criticise or con-

The proposition that this Legislature, which did not clear the senior Senator, can criticise or condemn him for a vote on any proposition, no matter how important, that may be the subject of official action in the Senate of the United States, has not yet been demonstrated either to my satisfaction or to the satisfaction of the people of the State. In a republic such as ours the people control, and to the people only is the representative compelled to account.

It is a significant circumstance that it is the Republican Legislature in this State that seeks to criticise the vote of the Democratic United States Senator. In no Republican State of this Union represented by a Republican United States Senator. In no Republican United States Senator who voted with the Democratic Senator from this State has a resolution of censure or condemnation been suggested or proposed.

It is easy indeed for party purposes to wilfully misunderstand and misinterpret the purport of the Teller resolution, and the sear, above all years, for the purpose of State politics, in order to save the Republicans sinking ship, to criticise and censure a Democrat who voted for it. The Republican party is fast losing its noid upon the State Government. Its record in this State has been of such a churacter as to disgust the people, and the people have begun to realize that that party is entirely unfitted to control the State.

Not only were the natural rights of the individual invaded and the privileges of municipalities outraged through the Raines Liquor law, but that has been followed by a surrender to the trusts of the State, through the Raines Liquor law, but that has been followed by a surrender to the trusts of the State, through the Raines Liquor law, but that has been followed by a surrender to the intresse of the tax rate far beyond that any were recognized by the people last fall, and have been emphasized by the people last fall, and have been emphasized in the surface leading that Republican States mental that the surface cannot make the

Senator Stranahan objected to Senator Cantor's statement that Republican States, whose Republican Senators had voted for the Teller resolution, had not censured their Senators.

"The inference is." said Senator Stranahan, "that the Senators from those States represented their constituents, while Senator Murphy misrepresented the sentiment of the people of New-

CANTOR AND GRADY COMPARED. Senator Stranahan replied further to Senator

Senator Cantor for his patriotism when he

fused to vote for free silver two years ago, but I regret that he should stand here and split Grady and spoke of his statement made a week ago that whatever the Democratic platform of

this year might be he would stand on it, adding: "I admire his courage, for it must take courage to risk such lightning changes as the changes in the recent Democratic platforms SOME COTTON MILL TOWNS, HOWEVER, MAY RE-I consider preferable to the courage which helped Senator Cantor to stand by sound money two years ago and then attempt to crawl back to the favor of the Democratic party by trying

to bolster up the Teller resolution." against the resolutions. He concluded his remarks by referring to the Brush resolution as being introduced by an "assistant Republican." Senator Brush replied that he had always voted the Republican ticket when he thought

LEXOW'S GLOWING PERSONALITIES

in this country was as vitally interested in the said that for financial heresy he was now "outwinding the windy Willy of the wild and woolly West." Senator Guy he depicted as bowing the knce for admittance to the audience chamber

of the court at Lakewood. He asked if the representatives of New-York City did not know that the business prosperity of their city was based on honest business principles. The Teller resolution meant 16 to 1 and nothing else. "In the name of the two hundred and sixty-eight thousand majority of the State," he declared, "we denounce Senator Murphy as a betrayer of his trust."

Senator White asked Senator Cantor he changed his attitude on the money question. Senator Cantor replied that he had not changed his attitude, but that he believed in all

the Teller resolution said in 1896. Senator White said that when Senator Murphy voted on the Teller resolution he did so against the mandate of the people of the State, as announced by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats, he said, had undertaken to show that the Teller resolution was of no importance. "It would have this effect," he declared. "It

Senator White also asserted that the Legislature which elected Senator Murphy had a right to censure him "In the absence of Senator Murphy, let me

would commit the Government of the United

explain that this Legislature did not elect him," retorted Senator Grady. "Was it the Legislature that was stolen?" asked Senator Lexow.

"No, it was a legislature elected under an honest apportionment," was the reply. MURPHY'S RICHES REFERRED TO

Senator Grady said that to hear the Repub-Hean Senators talk about Senator Murphy's action one would think they were a body of bankers censuring a tramp. He called attention to the fact that Senator Murphy had greater property interests than all the Senators on the floor combined, and added that Mr. Murphy had not made his money by reason of high tariff

protection.
Senator Raines asked Senator Grady whether
If the Teller resolution did mean free silver he
would not think it a proper thing.
"Well, my opinion would have very little "Well, my opinion would have very little weight with Senator Raines," answered Sena-tor Grady. "He has disregarded it so often that I will give him a little ancient history instead." Grady then ead from the Republican plat-

Grady then end from the Republican plat-form of 1892, which, he asserted, contained free-coinage expressions.

Taking up the Weekes resolution, Senator Grady charged that its statement that the peo-ple of the United States had almost unanimous-ly spoken against free silver was outrageous ignorance, and gave the silver vote of 1896 to prove his round. 'If Senator Murphy should see fit to acknowl-

edge this resolution at all," said Senator Grady, "what a glorious answer he could make to the charge, 'You have forgotten the verdict of 1896." Continued on Third Page.

STATE SENATE DEBATES THE BRUSH MINISTER WOODFORD PRESENTS A NEW NOTE TO SPAIN.

> THE SPANISH CABINET REFUSES TO TAKE SUCH ACTION-IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MADRID.

Madrid. Feb. 14.-The note from Minister Woodford demanded that Spain should formally disayow the insults to President McKinley contained in Señor Dupuy de Lôme's letter to

The Cabinet Council to-day, it is reported, decided unanimously to reply to Minister Woodford that Senor De Lôme's spontaneous resignation and the terms of the decree accepting it were considered sufficient satisfaction. It is understood that Minister Woodford received this intimation and dispatched a long cipher telegram to Washington.

SUICIDE IN A POUGHKEEPSIE HOTEL.

THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY INDICATED BY A TELEGRAM TO THE DEAD MAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 14 (Special) .- E. A. Anders, of New-York, committed suicide at the Nelson House, in this city, on Saturday afternoon or evening, and the body was not discovered until this cyanide of potassium, he destroyed all his letters

A telegram was received at the hotel on Saturday clerk had gone out, it was laid on the desk until he called for the body this morning, the telegram was handed to him. It reads as follows

E. Anders, Nelson House,
Paul worried to death. Write, wire or return at once. We will be friends. Nobody knows anything. Paul went to Philadelphia You need not see her. Everything will be confidential with me.

and was last seen downstairs on Saturday before dinner. On Sunday morning a chambers aid tried the door and found it locked. Being a new em-Importance to report at the office. This morning she again tried the door and found it locked. She told Mrs. Bain, wife of the proprietor. When the door was opened Anders was found dead on the heat.

bed. A well-dressed gentleman, wearing a white hat, entered the telegraph office this morning, and, repeating the message signed 'Q.,' asked if it had been delivered to Mr. Anders. He was told that it was left at the hotel, and he departed without giving any information as to the suicide.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY ON THE CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING SAVANNAH

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 14.-The Government to-day onlinued to investigate in the trial by court-martial of Captain Carter the charge that he entered agreement with the Atlantic Contracting company to defraud the city of Savannah out of a large sum of money by forcing the city to sell at a sacrifice a large quantity of stone ballast at quarantine. It was shown by old bills against the city that the rock in 1887 brought \$1 a ton. It was sold for an insignificant amount in 1896 because Captain Carter declared that it must be moved at

At he close of the day's proceedings Colonei Barr gave notice that he intended to introduce in evidence certain papers found among the private documents of Captain Carter, which had been turned over to him for examination by the War Department. This, he said would result in objection from the accussed, which it would be better to take up to-morrow.

Colonel George Gillespie, who was chairman of the Board of Inquiry, will go on the stand to identify certain of those documents. To-morrow's hearing is expected to be interesting.

GENERAL STRIKE NOT PROBABLE.

ircles that the recommendation of the textile unions that a general strike shall be undertaken by the operatives in all New-England cotton mills where a reduction of wages has occurred will not be accepted everywhere, though it may result in strikes where the unions are strongest and the

It was intended at first that the energies of all mions should be directed to aiding the nine thousand operatives of New-Hedford and that strikes sand operatives of New-Bedford and that strikes in the other centres should be deferred until the New-Bedford trouble was settled, but as the weeks have passed the members of the unions in piaces where there are no strikes say they have found that the rate of wases under the reduction is so small that the operatives have all they can do to make ends meet and are not able to help their New-Bedford breturen. These facts, being borne out by reports that the assistance received at New-Bedford from the cotton-mill employes elsewhere was disappointing, had much to do with the recommendation of a general strike.

The unions will take action on the matter during the next week or two, and until a vote is taken it will be impossible to tell to what extent the action of yesterday's Boston meeting will be indured.

The strike in Centreville, R. I., is said to be active to the recommendation of a general strike.

dorsed.

The strike in Centreville, R. I., is said to be about over, many of the employes of the Lapham mills having returned. In other places the operatives are busy forming unions, and if a general strike should be ordered it is believed the workmen would be better organized than ever before.

PROFIT IN GEORGIA, LOSS IN LOWELL Boston, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, of Lowell, was held to-day at the office of the treasurer. The sunual meeting of the Massachusetts Mills of Georgia was also held. Reports on the year's business of the two mills stated that the mills in Lowell, in com-mon with other Northern manufacturers of cotton goods, had suffered from the depressed condition of the market, while the plant in Georgia, making goods similar to those made in Lowell and obtain-ing the same prices, owing to the lower cost of manufacture had been able to return a fair profit. The following vote was passed unanimously by the

stockholders.

In view of the last that certain products of the Massachusetts cotton mill at Lowell can be produced at the mill in Lindale, Ga., for a lower cost than they can be produced at Lowell, it is therefore. fore Voted. That the directors be instructed to consider the possibility of an extension of the business in Geoigia and report thereon at some future meeting of the corporation.

MAKING NAVAL PROJECTILES. THE CARPENTER STEEL COMPANY RUNNING

Reading, Penn., Feb. 14.—The Carpenter Steel Com pany of this city is working on double time, with a full force of 250 men, and there is a report that it has received an order from the Navy Department 480 to 1,080 pounds each. Everybody connected with the works preserves great secrecy, but recent large shipments show that projectiles are being turned out in large quantities. This company since its establishment here has furnished \$1,000,000 worth of projectiles.

DOUBLE TIME.

LEITER WHEAT TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

THE WABASH ROAD WILL BRING EAST HALF A MILLION BUSHELS.

tracts with another castbound road to help him move his wheat abroad. The Wabash filed orders -day at the Armour elevators for a trainload of the Chicago wheat. It has contracted to move 500,000 bushels. This is the third road with which contracts have been made, the Grand Trunk being the first, the Nickel Plate the second, and the Wabash the third. There is no longer any doubt

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MINISTER WOODFORD DELIVERS AN-OTHER NOTE TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CABINET D

MADRID-THE WASHINGTON NOTE REFERS TO THE DE LOME LETTER AND THE

MEANING OF SEVERAL PAR-AGRAPHS IN IT

Madrid, Feb. 14.—The Cabinet met at 5 o'clock this afternoon and discussed the present state of the war in Cuba and the De Lôme matter at great length.

It was decided to publish a decree accepting

the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lôme as Minister at Washington and appointing Senor Louis Polo Bernabe as his successor. A decree will also be issued convening the

Chambers before the end of this month, so as to enable the election of the new Cortes to occur on March 20. Sedor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, informed the Cabinet that United States Minister Woodford had just handed him a note referring to Señor Dupuy de Lôme's letter and to the meaning of several paragraphs in it. The "Liberal," commenting on the De Lôme

letter, says it was a private document of which the Government misunderstood the text. It is semi-officially stated that official claims cannot be founded on a private letter, that Spain acted rightly in accepting the resignation of Sefior Dupuy de Lôme, and the Ministers, it is added, declare that any claims whateve

are inadmissible

as the successor of Señor Dupuy de Lôme was foreshadowed last Friday in an exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press, is a son of Vice-Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in this country. Senor Bernabe is now engaged in a spe-cial department of the Foreign Ministry at Madrid dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

Senor Louis Polo Bernabe, whose appointment

DE LOME'S LETTER SURRENDERED. GIVEN TO CALDESON CARLISLE, ACTING FOR CANALEJAS.

Washington, Feb. 14.-Actuated by a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice, the State Department has taken steps to place in the hands of Senor Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Senor Dupuy de Lôme which led to the resignation of the Minister. The transaction is explained in the following brief statement given out fonight by the State Department: "Recognizing that the legal ownership of the De Lôme letter is in Mr. Canalejas, and his agent and attorney, Mr. Carlisle, having presented proper authority to receive the same, the letter was delivered

to him to-day." As explained in this statement, Mr. Carlisle was fully authorized to apply for and receive the letter, having the cabled authorization from Senor Canalejas. In the view of the State Department the letter was a stolen document, and in that, like any other piece of property, it should, on application, be delivered to its rightful owner. There was no other course left open, for in the United States, as in all countries having a code of laws, a letter becomes the sole property of the person to whom it 's addressed

as soon as it starts on its way from the sender. To-night the State Department received offi-cial notice from Madrid of the selection of Señor Louis Polo Bernabe as United States Minister to succeed Señor Dupuy de Lôme.

WOODFORD'S DISPATCH KEPT SECRET

IT IS SAID TO THROW LITTLE LIGHT ON THE AT-

TITUDE OF SPAIN. Washington, Feb. 14 (Special) - Minister Woodford's cable dispatch, received by the State Deday, has apparently added nothing to this Government's information as to Spain's probable ourpose to express regret at the offen famous letter to Senor Canalejas. According to trustworthy authority, General Woodford's dispatch, which is still withheld from publication, threw no further light on Spain's attitude than did the brief message received from him on

Thursday last Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, who has assumed for the present the whole conduct of this country's relations with Spain, refuses to make any further statements as to the course the De Lôme Incident has taken, and contents himself with a general assurance to the

MONTGOMERY LEAVES PORT AU PRINCE. THE CRUISER SAILS, UNDER CIPHER ORDERS, IT

IS BELIEVED, FOR HAVANA. Kingston, Jamaica, via Bermuda, Feb. 14 .-The United States cruiser Montgomery sailed from Port au Prince late last night under cipher orders received from Washington. It is believed that her destination is Havana.

DE LOME'S RESIGNATION. IT WAS NOT TENDERED UNTIL HE HAD BEEN ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION.

of Madrid, dated February 10, just received here by mail, the Spanish Cabinet council of that day (Thursday) was occupied exclusively, under the presidency of the Queen Regent, with discussing the affair of the Dupuy de Lôme letter and lasted longer than usual. After leaving the Queen Regent, the Ministers adjourned to the office of the Secretary of State, and there resumed the discussion, at the conclusion of which an official note was issued, at 2:30 p. m. Ac asked Senor De Lôme for an explanation that he resigned. The note says

"The Government having asked our Minister at Washington for explanations respecting the letter attributed to him and written to Senor Canalejas, Senor De Lôme replied, admitting its

Senor De Lôme, it is added, announced that his position consequently had become unten-able, and he begged the Government to accept his resignation. The Ministers thereupon decid-

A NEW-JERSEY POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

South Orange, N. J., Feb. 14 (Special).-The post-

office in South Orange was broken into by a bur-glar on Saturday night and the safe robbed. The thief got away with \$1.8514 in stamps and \$12794 in cash. The office was entered by the rear win-dow. Entrance was effected by pushing a knife blade between the sashes and forcing back the catch. Once inside, the coast was clear, for the safe was an old-fashioned one, with only two combinations. Nothing but one and two cent stamps and cash were taken. A registered letter in the safe was cut open, but there being no money in it, Wabash the third. There is no longer any doubt in anybody's mind that 4,000,000 bushels of the Leiter wheat are to be sent to the seaboard by rail as fast as cars can carry it.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. With its new equipment, the Pernsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New-York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.—Advt.

safe was cut open, but there being no money in it, it was left. Postmaster Timothy Barrett, who left the office at 10:30 o'clock Saturday nigh with his assistant, Charles Leslie, states that the last thing he did was to try the safe, which he found locked. There is only one mail out on Sunday, and that is late at night. Mr. Earrett had occasion to come to the office about nood, and then found the safe open and the stamps gone. The office is in a brick building in the centre of the village, and the Newark and South Orange trolley-cars pass the door.